

INITIAL MODERN INDIA BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. Which one of the following Mughal emperors gave an important Firman to the English of facilitating their trade in India?

- a) Farrukhsiyar
 - b) Bahadur Shah II
 - c) Bahadur Shah I
 - d) Shah Alam II
-

Q2. What was the main aim of the Deoband Movement?

- a) To modernise the Muslims
 - b) To oppose English education
 - c) To reform Islam
 - d) To co-operate the British regime
-

Q3. In 1757, Sirajuddaulah attacked British factory at

- a) Murshidabad
 - b) Calcutta
 - c) Dhaka
 - d) Kasimbazar
-

Q4. Which building constructed in India by the British was known as White Town?

- a) Victoria Memorial (Calcutta)
- b) Residency (Lucknow)

c) Fort William (Calcutta)

d) St. George (Madras)

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Q5. In 1600, the charter to the English East India Company for monopoly of eastern trade for 15 years was given by

a) Oliver Crownwell

b) Queen Elizabeth I

c) Queen Victoria

d) James Princep

Q6. Which one of the following had received the title of 'Jagat Seth' from Muhammad Shah?

a) None of the above

b) Omichand

c) Hiranand Shah

d) Fatehchand

Q7. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding to Brahma Samaj?

- It opposed idoltary.
- It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts.
- It popularized the doctrine that the Vedas are infalliable.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:Codes:

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) 1 and 2 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q8. Who among the following Europeans were the last to come to pre-independence India as traders?

- a) Portuguese
 - b) English
 - c) French
 - d) Dutch
-

Q9. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative policies of East India Company in India during 1757 to 1857:

- The administrative policies remained same without any major change during this period.
- The main emphasis of the administration was placed on the maintenance of law and order.
- In 1772, the Company ended the dual government in Bengal and undertook the administration directly.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 and 2 only
 - b) 3 only
 - c) 2 and 3 only
 - d) 1 and 3 only
-

Q10. Who of the following was impeached in the British Parliament?

- a) None of the above
 - b) Lord Hastings
 - c) Warren Hastings
 - d) Lord Clive
-

Q11. Identify the districts of Bengal whose revenue administration was transferred to the East India Company for the acquisition of the Nawabship of Bengal by Mir Qasim in 1760

- a) Murshidabad, Balasore and Chandranagar
- b) Decca, Chattagaon and Hoogly

c) Burdwan, Midnapur and Hoogly

d) Howrah, Midnapur and Hoogly

Q12. In India, among the following locations, the Dutch established their earliest factory at

a) Cassimbazar

b) Pulicat

c) Surat

d) Cochin

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Q13. Who said, “We have effectively crippled our enemy without making our friends too formidable”?

a) Lord Cornwallis

b) Lord Welleseley

c) Lord Hastings

d) Sir John Shore

Q14. Consider the following landmarks in Indian education:

- Hindu College, Calcutta
- University of Calcutta
- Adam’s Report
- Wood’s Despatch

The correct chronological order of these landmarks is

a) 1, 3, 4, 2

b) 3, 1, 4, 2

c) 3, 2, 4, 1

d) 1, 4, 3, 2

Q15. Who among the following immediately succeeded Ram Mohan Roy as the head of the **Brahma Samaj**?

- a) Shinath Shastri
 - b) Devendra Nath Tagore
 - c) Keshav Chandra Sen
 - d) Akshay Kumar Datta
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Farrukhsiyar gave an important Firman to the English of facilitating their trade in India. It was during Farrukhsiyar's reign, in 1717, that the British East India Company purchased duty-free trading rights in all of Bengal for a mere three thousand rupees a year.

Q2. Answer: (b)

The main aim of the Deoband Movement was to oppose English education. The Deoband Movement was established in Saharnpur district in 1866 by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi (1832 – 80) and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi (1828 – 1905) to train religious leaders for the Muslim community.

Q3. Answer: (d)

In 1757, Sirajuddaulah attacked the British factory at Kasimbazar. Sirajuddaulah asked the Company to stop meddling in the political affairs of his dominion, stop fortification, and pay the revenues.

After negotiations failed, the Nawab marched with 30,000 soldiers to the English factory at Kasimbazar, captured the Company officials, locked the warehouse, disarmed all Englishmen, and blockaded English ships.

Then he marched to Calcutta to establish control over the Company's fort there.

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Q4. Answer: (d)

Q5. Answer: (b)

The charter to the English East India Company for the monopoly of eastern trade for 15 years was given by Queen Elizabeth I in 1600. Initially, the company struggled in the spice trade due to the competition from the already well-established Dutch East India Company.

The company opened a factory in Bantam on the first voyage and imports of pepper from Java were an important part of the company's trade for twenty years. The factory in Bantam was closed in 1683.

During this time, ships belonging to the company arriving in India docked at Surat, which was established as a trade transit point in 1608.

Q6. Answer: (d)

Q7. Answer: (c)

The religion of Brahmo Samaj at the beginning was known to be Vedantism. The purpose of Brahmo Samaj was to purify Hinduism and to preach Monotheism. The Brahmo Samaj also tried to incorporate the best aspects of modern western thought.

Q8. Answer: (c)

The French were the last to come to pre-independence India as traders. France was the last of the major European maritime powers of the 17th century to enter the East India trade in a significant way.

Six decades after the foundation of the English and Dutch East India companies (in 1600 and 1602 respectively), and at a time when both companies were multiplying factories on the shores of India, the French still didn't have a viable trading company and a single permanent establishment in the East.

Q9. Answer: (a)

The administrative policies of the East India Company, in India, during 1757 to 1857, underwent frequent changes according to the British needs.

Q10. Answer: (a)

William Jones was founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal on 15 January 1784. It was started to enhance the cause of Oriental research. It was presided over by Sir Robert Chambers, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the Fort William in Calcutta.

Q11. Answer: (a)

Sir William Jones was the advisor of Lord Cornwallis in his judicial reforms. In the work of judicial reorganization, Cornwallis secured the services of Sir William Jones, who was a judge and a great scholar. Civil and criminal courts were completely reorganized.

Q12. Answer: (c)

Hector Munro led the army of the East India Company in the battle of Buxar in 1764. The combined armies of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar.

Q13. Answer: (a)

Q14. Answer: (a)

Hindu College, Calcutta was established in 1817, three Adam's reports on education in Bengal and Bihar in 1835, 1836 and in 1838. Wood's dispatch by Charles wood in 1854, Calcutta university was established in 1857.

Q15. Answer: (b)

Newspapers were an important medium for the dissemination of information on various problems. It is a great help in the campaigns for social reform and to influence activities of the state. The first newspaper in India was the Bengal-Gazette started in 1780.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar started Shome Prakash in 1890.

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